THE CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for controlling rotational speeds of first and second motors comprises:

a) selectively inputting X and Y transducers;

b) producing X and Y electrical outputs separately proportional to said selective inputting step;

c) proportioning one of said electrical outputs as an inverse function of an other of said electrical outputs; and

d) rotating one of said electrical motors as a function of said proportioning step.

2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises selectively adjusting.

3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises nonlinear proportioning.

4. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises selectively proportioning.

5. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said selective positioning step comprises body-member tilting.

6. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises reducing said one electrical output.

7. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises increasing said one electrical output.

8. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:

a) said method further comprises developing a null voltage; and

b) said proportioning step comprises pulling said one electrical output toward said null voltage.

9. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:

a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in a forward and reverse directions; and

b) said proportioning step comprises pulling said one electrical output toward a null voltage when said one electrical motor is being rotated in said forward direction.

10. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:

a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in a forward and reverse directions; and

said proportioning step comprises pulling said one electrical output toward a null voltage when said one electrical motor is being rotated in either of said directions.

11. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said method further comprises:

a) producing a null voltage; and

b) obviating said rotating step for a respective one said electric motors when said proportioned electrical output is within said null voltage.

12. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said method further comprises:

a) producing a null voltage;

b) obviating said rotating step for a respective one said electric motors when said proportioned electrical output is within said null voltage; and

c) selectively adjusting said null voltage.

13. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:

a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in one direction when said proportioned electrical output is greater than a null voltage,

and rotating said one electric motor in an opposite direction when said proportioned output is less than a null voltage; and

b) providing a null width, that includes said null voltage, in which said proportioned output does not rotate said one electric motor.

14. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:

a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in one direction when said proportioned electrical output is greater than a null voltage, and rotating said one electric motor in a opposite direction when said proportioned output is less than a null voltage;

b) providing a null width, that includes said null voltage, wherein said proportioned output does not rotate said one electric motor; and

c) selectively adjusting said null width.

15. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises microprocessing.

16. A method as claimed in Claim 2 in which said proportioning step comprises analog proportioning.

17. A method as claimed in Claim 9 in which said proportioning step comprises microprocessing.

18. A method as claimed in Claim 9 in which said proportioning step comprises analog proportioning.

19. A method as claimed in Claim 10 in which said proportioning step comprises analog proportioning.

20. A method as claimed in Claim 10 in which said proportioning step comprises microprocessing.

21. A method as claimed in Claim 13 in which said providing step comprises comparing voltages.

22. A method as claimed in Claim 13 in which said providing step comprises microprocessing.

23. A method for controlling both speeds and steering of a conveyance, which method comprises:

a) body-component attaching first and second tilt-angle transducers;

b) body-component actuating said transducers to selected tilt angles;

c) producing a first electrical output from said first transducer proportional to said selected tilt angles with respect to a one tilt axis;

d) producing a second electrical output from said second transducer proportional to said selected tilt angles with respect to an other tilt axis;

e) conditioning said first electrical output as an inverse function of said second electrical output; and

e) controlling rotational directions and rotational speeds of first and second motors as a function of said producing and conditioning steps.

24. A method as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises:

a) conditioning said first output as a nonlinear inverse function of said second electrical output.

25. A method as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises selectively adjusting said nonlinear function.

26. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises analog conditioning.

27. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises microprocessing.

28. Apparatus for controlling rotational speeds of first and second motors that are connected to respective ones of left and right wheels comprises:

means for producing a first electrical output proportional to a first mechanical input;

means for producing a second electrical output proportional to a second mechanical input; and

means, being operatively connected to said first and second electrical outputs, for inverse proportioning said first electrical output as a function of one of said second electrical output.

29. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said apparatus comprises means for selectively adjusting said inverse proportioning.

30. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said means for inverse proportioning comprises:

means for nonlinear proportioning said first electrical output; and

means for selectively adjusting said proportioning.

31. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said means for proportioning comprises an operational amplifier.

32. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said means for proportioning comprises a microprocessor.